

Commercial



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HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1896.

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SUGAR AND COFFEE

Woolson Sells to Sugar Trust to Buck Arbuckle.

SOLVING THE SILVER PROBLEM

Tests For Immigrants Landing in U. S.

Interest of Californians in Tariff Laws—Protecting Beet Industry.

TOLEDO (O.), Dec. 18.—The American Sugar Refinery, better known as the sugar trust, has closed a deal for 1100 shares of the Woolson Spice Company of this city, being eleven-eighths of its total stock. The price to be paid is \$1,255,000. The story of this gigantic transaction is an interesting one.

Some time ago the Arbuckles, "the coffee kings," branched out into the sugar business. A large refinery was built in New York, and thereby the Arbuckles became the competitors of the American Refining Company. The latter was not at all pleased at what it considered an intrusion. At first the refining company offered to buy out the Arbuckle plant, so the story goes, but the latter refused. Then the refining company concluded to flank the movement of the Arbuckles, and hence this deal.

Representatives of the refining company opened negotiations with the Woolson people, who are a very close second to the Arbuckles in the coffee business, and Lawrence Newman, one of the largest shareholders of the Woolson Spice Company went to New York to confer with the refining company. He is there now, and has practically closed the deal.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The report that interests identified with the American Sugar Refining Company have obtained control of the Woolson Spice Package Company of Toledo, with the view of retaliating upon the Arbuckle Coffee Company because of their determination to build a sugar refinery, is confirmed to an extent by the fact that the Woolson Company, which is the second largest roaster of coffee in the United States, reduced the price of its product yesterday half a cent per pound. This is a most unusual occurrence, and is regarded in the trade as very significant.

In speaking of the matter today, the head of one of the largest houses in Wall street said:

"The purchase of the Woolson Company will have a far-reaching effect throughout the trade. The purchase of the plant by the American Sugar people is accepted by the trade as move to meet the Arbuckles in their venture at building a sugar refinery, work on which is now going on in Brooklyn.

"The first effect of the purchase was evidenced today when the Woolson Company sent out announcements to dealers all over the country that they had decided to reduce the price of their coffee half a cent a pound, and this has been followed by an announcement from the Arbuckles that the price of their coffee to their Ohio consumers had been similarly reduced half a cent a pound, which means that the first guns have been fired and that the fight is already on for supremacy in the coffee trade."

At present the Arbuckles control one-fifth of the roasted coffee trade in the United States, the product of their mills aggregating 1,000,000 bags a year. The Woolson mills have a capacity of 150,000 bags a year, but it is said that their plant will soon be added to, so that they can put on the market about 500,000 bags of roasted coffee annually.

As the Arbuckles and the Woolson Company receive their coffee direct from South America, the 350,000 additional bags that will be contracted for by the Woolson Company from that source will, it is said, take just so much business out of the hands of the jobbers in the trade here who sell to the smaller concerns.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—The Baltimore Sugar Refinery Company passed into the hands of the American Sugar Refinery Company, otherwise known as the Sugar Trust, today, as the result of a deal made through the Mercantile Trust Company of Baltimore. The local refinery has not been operating for several months, and it is said that there is no present intention to resume work, but that today's deal

was made for the purpose of placating certain stockholders, who objected to the continued idleness of the plant.

FOR SOLVING SILVER PROBLEM
Preparations for an International Agreement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Republican caucus, today announced the membership of the committee provided for under Senator Wolcott's resolution to prepare the way for an international agreement on silver. Wolcott was made Chairman and Senators Hoar, Chandler and Gear appointed as the other members. Senator Wolcott said today he would call the committee together not later than Monday next and proceed immediately to frame a bill, with the hope of securing legislation at the present session of Congress that would enable McKinley to proceed with his efforts in behalf of silver immediately after his inauguration.

NEW IMMIGRATION BILL.
Senator Lodge's Pet Measure Passes the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The Senate today passed the immigration bill known as the Lodge bill, with a new section providing that the exclusion shall not apply to persons arriving from Cuba during the continuance of the present disorders there. The strength of the bill was greater than had been expected, the final vote being 52 to 10.

As passed, the bill amends the immigration law so as to exclude from admission to the United States all persons over 16 years of age who cannot read and write the language of their native country or some other language, but an admissible immigrant over the age of 16 may bring in with him or send for his wife or parent or grandparent or minor children or grandchildren, notwithstanding their inability to read and write, as required by the foregoing section, the inspection officers shall be furnished copies of the Constitution of the United States printed on numbered, uniform pasteboard slips, each containing five lines of the Constitution printed in the various languages of the immigrants in double small type. These slips shall be kept in boxes made for that purpose and so constructed as to conceal the slips from view, each box to contain slips of but one language, and the immigrant may designate the language in which he prefers the test shall be made. Each immigrant shall be required to draw one of these slips from the box and read and afterward write out in full view of the immigration officers the five lines printed thereon.

Each slip shall be returned to the box immediately after the test is finished, and the contents of the box shall be shaken up by the inspector before another drawing is made. No immigrant failing to read and write out the slip thus drawn by him shall be admitted; but he shall be returned to the country whence he came at the expense of the railroad or steamship company which brought him, as now provided by law. The inspection officers shall keep in each box at all times a full number of these printed pasteboard slips, and in the case of each excluded immigrant shall keep a certified memorandum of the number of the slip which the immigrant failed to read or copy out in writing.

The Cuban section added to the bill provides that the act shall not apply to persons arriving in the United States from any port or place in the island of Cuba during the continuance of the present disorders there, provided that such persons have heretofore been inhabitants of that island.

FOR SUGAR-BEETS.
California Men Sharp After Tariff Legislation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—Resolutions, memorials and appeals are being received daily by the members of the California delegation asking for the protection of California industries in the new tariff bill, and the passage of the Dingley bill. The latter were sent by mail before it was known that the Dingley bill was dead. The fact that no tariff legislation is possible at this session gives the advocates of a higher tariff more time to prepare pleas for duties. The hearings to come during the holidays, while fixing the schedules for the report, will be practically only the basis of the report.

Senator Perkins today received a message from the Alvarado Beet Sugar Company asking if each factory in the State needed representation. He says this is not necessary, as all the facts are now in his hands, and will be presented by a member of the delegation. Henry Oxnard, now in New York, will come on to take part in the argument.

H. Krebs, Jr., of San Francisco, who has been visiting friends in Pennsyl-

vania, arrived hurriedly today. Mr. Krebs is one of the partners in the San Bernardino Borax Works on the Mojave Desert, 72 miles from Mojave. He will represent before the committee all the borax industries of California, Nevada and Oregon. One point he will make is that the Wilson bill is really responsible for the Borax Trust, for while under the McKinley tariff small concerns could operate, under the low tariff only the trust was able to produce the article. He will argue for a return of the McKinley duty. Possibly J. H. Flickinger of San Jose will be in the East at the time set for the hearings, in which case he may appear before the committee in the interests of California fruit.

ARBITRATION TREATY.
Negotiations Between United States and Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The negotiations between the United States and Great Britain for a treaty of general arbitration covering all subjects of difference between the two English-speaking nations, present and prospective, has advanced to a stage of completeness far beyond what the public has had reason to believe. The purpose of Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote is to conclude the negotiations within the next three weeks. All of the substantial features of the treaty have been agreed on. From the present status of the negotiations it is believed the following will be the important terms of the treaty:

First—A term of five years from the date of the exchange of ratification within which the treaty shall be operative.

Second—A court of arbitration of six members, three to be drawn from the judiciary of the United States and three from the judiciary of Great Britain.

Third—The submission to this tribunal of what differences between the two nations now pending or to arise within the period of five years, this not to include the Behring Sea question or the Venezuela question now before independent commissions, but to include the question of the boundary between Alaska and British North America.

DINGLEY BILL DEAD.
Senator Sherman Says No Hope This Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—"I can see no use in further taking the time of the Senate in consideration of this measure," The good Senator from Ohio thus pronounced the last words over the grave of the Dingley bill this afternoon. They came at the end of a hot battle which killed and laid away the tariff measure. After Vest, Frye and Allen had delivered sharp speeches, Senator Sherman presented the tariff side strongly, and gave way to Teller, who set forth the silver men's claim that the Dingley measure was intended solely for political effect. He in turn made place for Gorman, who, after a short review, plainly told the Republican side of the chamber that there could be no tariff legislation during the present session. Then it was that Senator Sherman pronounced the last words.

Meanwhile the preparation of a bill, which will be passed at the extra session, will go on, and both the silver men and the Democrats in today's debate said they would put no obstacle in the way of its speedy passage.

The debate was the most exciting that either branch of Congress has heard in a long time. It brought forward the recognized leaders of the various parties, including Sherman, Frye, Teller, Gorman, Vest, Aldrich, Platt, Mitchell of Oregon, Chandler, Hale and Allen in notable statements on the leading questions which have engaged the attention of Congress and the country of late.

CHOATE FOR SENATOR.
He Will Seek D. B. Hill's Seat in United States Senate.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Joseph Choate has written a letter announcing that he will be a candidate for election to the United States Senate in succession to David B. Hill. Mr. Choate's letter, which is addressed to W. H. Guthrie, is as follows:

"You have handed me a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Union League Club of the City of New York, and have asked me to declare whether I would be a candidate for the position of United States Senator. In accordance with these resolutions, in view of the political conditions in this State, I have no hesitancy in saying I will be a candidate, and if elected will try to serve the people to the best of my ability."

"I am deeply grateful for the compliment paid me by the Union League Club, foremost as it has ever been among organizations devoted to the objects of the Republican party, for whose candidates I have voted from the beginning, and in whose principles I have always believed. To that party the country must look now, as it has ever, for the national safety and the preservation of the Constitution."

AN OCEAN VOYAGE

Passengers' Peril on Overloaded Steamship.

NOSE TOO DEEP IN THE SEA

Tourist Writes of Trip on the Monowai.

Steam Boiler and Potato Salad on the Side—Bravery of Officers and Crew.

(San Jose Mercury.)

Since the writer of this article has but one object in view in addressing the readers of the Mercury, namely to relate a very remarkable and unusual incident at sea, an apology for jumping into the midst of things is uncalled for.

On the 12th inst. we took passage on the trans-Pacific steamship Monowai with Honolulu, H. I., as destination. We took our departure from San Francisco at 10 minutes past 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the date above mentioned. Perhaps no ship sailing out the heads of the Golden Gate ever turns her prow to a brighter sun and fairer sea than did the noble Monowai.

Nothing unusual was noticed in her behavior except that she stuck her nose too far into the deep blue sea, and for this she had the excuse of an overload of freight "fore," including among other things a vast cargo of mining machinery for Auckland, New Zealand. The second day out found us facing a brisk sou'-western gale, which hour by hour increased with accelerated speed and force.

Saturday came, "and the evening and the morning were the third day," and the afternoon of the same about 2:30 o'clock was certainly the biggest part of the aforesaid day, as will be evident from what follows.

The writer was lying on a settee in the music room at the hour mentioned sound asleep, when suddenly and without a whisper of warning a loud deadly crash aroused him from pacific slumber, and he was turned loose in a wholesale confusion and pandemonium. All passengers had been ordered on deck, and there was abundant evidence that they were not slow to obey orders. Men, some men were pale; women, not all of them, were also pale with a paleness that cometh not from before the mirror, screaming with hysterical convulsions that made the air cacophonous with the angry groans of a furious billowy ocean. We had "shipped" a terrible sea, followed by one still more terrible; one that rarely comes to torment any passing ship. But it came, rising 15 or 20 feet in a deep blue mass above the highest point of the Monowai's bow, falling upon the deck "fore," driving a huge iron boiler weighing more than six tons, which was lashed with powerful hawsers to the solid deck, through the strong bulwarks on the edge of the steamer and there hung on her starboard side suspended a few feet from the water until cut loose by the seamen. The mighty sea spent its remaining force upon the Captain's cabin, which was next in course, and crushed it in, though of half-inch steel straps to monstrous iron supports—crushed through all this as if it were an empty hand-box; it filled the Captain's domicile in water to his loins, drenching all his papers high and low; tore in the front of the bridge on the hurricane deck, where stood the First Mate, who was knocked down and driven 15 feet aft by a flying steel ventilator, which the waves tore from the lower deck, 75 feet distant. The volume of water filled all the rooms of the steerage passengers and the women had to be carried from their perilous positions in the strong arms of brave seamen, who all this time made not a single break from duty and command.

It was really a great sight for one who could view the whole consternation with philosophic coldness. People rushed for life-boats, ran about the decks and passageways like mad or in-

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